

THE MINER
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"THE MINER," Prescott, Arizona.

AGENTS FOR THE MINER.

San Francisco—L. P. Fisher, Rooms 20 & 21 Mer-
chants Exchange, California street.
Thos. Boyce, No. 30, (second floor), Merchants Ex-
change.
C. S. Eaton, Music Dealer, Montgomery street.
ARIZONA.
Arizona City—Schuler, Grison & Co.
Phoenix—Hooper, Wm. B. & Co., and A. Frank,
Hickory—A. H. Peoples,
Hickory—Jas. F. Bull,
Wallerup Mining District—Cary & Potts, Corbat.
Phoenix—E. Irvine & Co.
Salt Lake—W. B. Helling & Co.
Florence—J. Collinswood.
Tucson—J. S. Mansfield.

News Items.

The annual report of the Central Pacific
railroad company shows an apparent profit of
\$7,433,960. The statement makes no mention
of \$7,000,000 due the government for interest,
or of several million dollars owing San Fran-
cisco capitalists. The total indebtedness of
the company, exclusive of \$54,250,000 capital
stock, is \$89,796,681.

Gen. Rosser, chief of the surveying expedi-
tion of the Northern Pacific railroad, reports
the route through Dakota, from Missouri to
the Yellowstone, to be practicable.

The new telegraph line of the Western
Union company has been completed to Bakers-
field, Cal., and will soon be completed to Los
Angeles.

Salt Lake, August 11.—Brigham still con-
tends for the Arizona mission. In his re-
marks yesterday in the Tabernacle he said he
did not cast any reflections upon those who
had gone south and returned, but desired that
those who wished to do so should fit them-
selves out and accompany him to the south
this fall. The object of the mission was
to break new ground and spread their
principles abroad, which was the duty of Lat-
te-day Saints.

Chas. McIntosh stabbed and instantly
killed Frank McLean, at Battle Mountain on
the 15th inst.

The mining share market in San Francisco
is flat, with sales light and low.

Fifty cases of Asiatic cholera are reported
in Chicago.

The prosecution against Wm. J. Healy,
paymaster in the U. S. Navy, charged with
the embezzlement of \$38,000 has been stopped
for the want of evidence to corroborate
"Little," a supposed accomplice who turned
state's evidence. Government will bring a
civil suit against Healy's official bond.

Spinner says the resumption of specie pay-
ments will be deferred till the balance of
trade is in our favor.

Brazil, Paraguay and the Argentine Rep-
ublic have signed a treaty of peace.

In San Francisco, August 11, Thomas Cur-
tin shot Wm. Johnson for the seduction of
his daughter, Hannah Curtin.

Eight members of the San Francisco Demo-
cratic County Committee have resigned, al-
leging as their reason that the committee
had been sold to Stanford & Co.

In New York City, 100 custom house em-
ployees have been ordered discharged for cor-
ruption.

The Pope is grateful for the sympathy
shown by his children in the United States.
Emperor William is very ill from the effects
of dissipating with the Shah.

August 16, while Sheriff Lowe, of Fulton,
Mo., with a posse, was taking Peter Kerster,
sentenced for horse stealing, to the peniten-
tiary, he was overtaken by a mob of armed
men who demanded the prisoner. The sheriff
refused, when several shots were fired, mor-
tally wounding the sheriff, seriously wound-
ing the district attorney and J. G. Provinces,
John Watson and a man named Danbury.
The prisoner was then hanged.

At Lynn, Mass., August 16, Geo. Cusener
and two other men fell from a scaffold a dis-
tance of 78 feet. Cusener was killed and the
others seriously injured.

In a collision on the Chicago and Alton
Railroad, near Lemont Hills, August 17, nine
persons were killed and over thirty fatally
injured. John Mitzler, J. McChes, J. Divol-
lins, Capt. Wm. Liele, Thos. Morton, and R.
G. Bross are among the killed.

Scott, a school teacher of Detroit, cut his
wife's throat and his own at Seaford, Can-
ada, on the 17th inst.

Frank McCoppin, of San Francisco, will
not accept the Democratic nomination for
State Senator.

The little town of Frio, Texas, was re-
cently attacked by a large band of Indians,
who murdered an old man, 77 years of age,
plundered houses, destroyed furniture, stole
stock, etc. The military and citizens had
gone in pursuit.

Heavy rains have prevailed throughout the
Middle States. Not only has there been an
abundance, but serious damages are reported
from Baltimore, Philadelphia, Long Branch,
Buffalo and Central New York.

Dr. P. P. Howard, formerly of this place,
has purchased a drug-store at Los Angeles,
California. The papers speak well of him.

WEEKLY

Volume X. - No. 35.



PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1873.

MINER.

Established 1864.

[57 A YEAR.]

25 CTS. A COPY.]

Railroads.

The first annual report of the directors of
the Denver & Rio Grande Narrow Gauge
Railroad was received at the Miner office last
week. It makes a pamphlet of 84 pages and
is full of information concerning the coun-
try through which the road is built and is to
be extended.

Much of the report is interesting to Ariz-
onians, as the extension of the road to Al-
buquerque will be a practical benefit to the
Territory, and it is probable that it will reach
that point within three years. The building
of the road southward from Denver was be-
gun in March, 1871, and was completed to
Pueblo, Colorado, and accepted by the com-
pany January 1st, 1873, a distance of 118
miles. Since the commencement of the road
there have grown up along the line and old
settlements have increased in population
with wonderful rapidity. Pueblo, the termi-
nus of the line, in 1871 contained only 500
people, and to-day counts up nearly 4,000.
The road is peopling the country, causing
its rapid settlement by all classes of people,
stimulating production in mineral, agricul-
tural and lumber interests.

Nearly three-fourths of all the New Mex-
ican travel now goes to the east and west over
the road. The directors urge the company
to hasten the construction of the road down
the valley of the Rio Grande, and grading
south from Pueblo is now going on, and a
branch of 90 miles to Trinidad will probably
be completed this year.

Long before the road is completed to Al-
buquerque, we hope to see a line of stages
running through Prescott from the end of the
Southern Pacific Railroad in California to
connect with the Denver & Rio Grande road
in New Mexico, carrying the U. S. mails and
giving us those facilities for travel and cor-
respondence which are a natural want of the
settlers along the 35th parallel.

Last week we mentioned the fact that news-
paper rumors hinted at a union of the Texas
Pacific and Atlantic and Pacific railroads in
New Mexico, and the crossing of Arizona as
one road. Our exchanges, this week, with-
out giving authorities, dates, references, etc.,
for their statements, evidently have somebody
posting them who is on the inside; though
the plans of the editors for the grand trunk
line across Arizona, seem absurd to any one
well versed in the topography of this Terri-
tory. For instance, the New York Times of
August 5, says:

"The original plan of the Atlantic and
Pacific line was to run through the mountains
to the Pacific on the parallel of about 35°. The
Texas line was to follow, as near as prac-
ticable, the line of 32°. Under the new ar-
rangement, the former will bear down to
33° 30', and the latter up to the same paral-
lel, making a common line to the Pacific
from the place of meeting."

The New York Tribune of the same date
makes precisely the same statement, upon
information given its reporter by General Fisk,
of the Atlantic and Pacific, who said that Mr.
J. Edgar Thompson, President of the Penn-
sylvania Central, also associated with Col.
Thomas A. Scott in the Texas Pacific, had
recently ridden over the Atlantic and Pac-
ific, and carefully examined the road and its
equipments, probably at the suggestion of
Col. Scott.

Whatever arrangement the two companies
may make in regard to the consolidation of
the A. & P. and the Texas Pacific railroads,
one thing is certain, the deflection of the
roads will never be made so as to have the
road cross Arizona at 33° 30'. The two sur-
veys made on the 32d and 35th parallels have
covered the entire ground of practicable
routes across Arizona. If the two roads are
to be united in New Mexico, at any point,
the road thence must cross Arizona near one
of the surveys already made. We are talk-
ing by the book when we say that no railroad
company will ever think of even making a
survey on 33° 30'. The country between the
Gila river and San Francisco mountains is
"roughish"—only a succession of moun-
tains and cañons. The Sierra Blancas and
Mogollon ranges, the cañons and valleys of
the San Carlos, Salt and Verde rivers, inter-
pose insuperable obstacles to a railroad or
even a decent wagon road on that line. The
tale of editors about going through the moun-
tains on either line across Arizona is the
poorest kind of bluff. There are no moun-
tains between the Rio Grande and the Colo-
rado on the 32d or 35th parallels to go
through; there is no grade on either route
that exceeds the maximum allowed by Con-
gress in the charters of the roads, viz, 116
feet to the mile. If, however, San Francisco
is to be made the terminal point for the
southern road, the 35th parallel has this ad-
vantage over the 32d, that it is by the sur-
veyed routes 260 to 280 miles shorter and
passes along the borders of an immense forest
of pine timber, extending over 200 miles from
east to west and varying from one to fifty
miles in width, while on the 32d line there
is no timber, except cottonwood and mesquite
it limited quantities along the borders of the
Gila and other streams.

The MINER recommends those who wish
to comment on the proposed railroad, who
have not traveled in Arizona, to read the re-
port of surveys across the continent in 1867
and 1868 to San Francisco and San Diego, on
the 32d and 35th parallels. For our part we
do most earnestly and sincerely hope and
pray that the moving powers will come to a
definite conclusion, and build a railroad
across our fair domain, somewhere, with the
least possible delay.

A New Mining Journal.

We have received the first number of a
new publication, entitled "Journal of the
American Bureau of Mines," with a request
that the MINER will exchange. A careful ex-
amination of this magazine satisfies us that
its design is a good one.

The American Bureau of Mines is a cor-
poration chartered by the State of Illinois,
having its place of business in Chicago,
with branches at the principal mining
centers.

The object of the company is to assist in
developing the mineral wealth of the United
States. To organize a system whereby op-
erations in bogus mines and mining stocks
are suppressed; to publish a weekly report
of the mineral product of the United States,
giving the amount of ore mined or sold by
the principal mines, with reports of all trans-
actions of note in mines and mining stocks;
to sell and buy mines and mining property
and bullion; to make assays of ores and bul-
lion. Assays are made a specialty and cor-
rectness guaranteed.

The Bureau is anxious to assist in making
a fine display of minerals at the great Chicago
Industrial Exposition, and asks miners in all
sections to send specimens of fossils, crystals,
coal and ores of all kinds carefully labeled and
directed to W. C. McCarty, 77 Clark street,
Chicago. Specimens not exceeding twelve
ounces in weight can be sent through the
mails for one cent per ounce postage, and
should be sewed up in cloth with the direc-
tion plainly written on paper pasted on the
cloth.

The terms of subscription to the Journal
are three dollars per annum, and Arizona
miners would do well to patronize it. The
publication is monthly, of twenty-five pages.

THE COLORADO DESERT.—Reports from
the Chapman expedition have been received
at San Diego. The expedition fitted out by
private parties went out to explore the de-
sert lying west of the Colorado river, and was
under charge of Mr. O. E. B. James, civil en-
gineer. The party reached a point thirty-
three feet below the sea level, and found
large lakes of water, 25 miles long and of un-
known depth and width, evidently made from
some unknown connection with the Colorado
river or the Gulf of California. The object of
the expedition, ostensibly, is to ascertain the
practicability of cutting a canal from the Colo-
rado river into the desert basin and making
a great inland sea, the evaporation from
which might entirely change the climate of
the lower counties of California and western
Arizona. It is seldom that such a utilitarian
scheme has been laid before the public in
these latter days, and we do not believe in
this one; unless the parties interested find
lands that they can irrigate, or mines they
can work in the desert, we do not believe they
will ever dig the canal. When Lesseps went
into the Suez canal he had a motive, and
thought there was cash in it. This desert
reclamation will not be carried through unless
the parties of the first part can see clearly
how they can make it pay, and if Arizona
has to wait for the "Oregon mists" that arise
from the Colorado desert for a supply of
moisture, steamboats will never run the Gila
river.

NEW ROAD TO PRESCOTT.
It is said that the route from here to Pre-
scott may be much shortened by going
through the gap in the hills north of town
and thence along the old military road from
McDowell, through Black Canon, to Prescott.
The distance this way is said to be but 135
miles, whereas by the present traveled road
it is 160 miles. Wm. Kilgore, who has just
been over the new road, thinks that at an
expense of \$200 it can be made very good,
while the facilities for water and grass are
very much better than by the old way.

Reservation Lines Contracted.

Citizens of Arizona resident on the Upper
Gila, through our last Legislature sent a me-
morial to Washington asking a reduction of
the White Mountain Indian Reservation from
its immense proportions, so as to leave the
Gila valley above the San Carlos river open
for settlement. The following correspondence
and order shows that Delegate McCormick
has been successful in getting the reduc-
tion made as desired. This gives to the
public an immense area of the finest arable
land in Arizona, and leaves within the reser-
vation lines more agricultural land than the
Indians will ever occupy:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30th, 1873.
Respectfully submitted to the President with
the recommendation that all that portion of
the valley of the Gila river in the Territory of Arizona,
hitherto included in the San Carlos Division of
the White Mountain Indian Reservation as estab-
lished by Executive order dated December 14th,
1872, lying east of and above the site of old Camp
Goodwin be restored to the public domain as
recommended by the Acting Commissioner of
Indian Affairs.

B. R. COWEN, Acting Secretary.
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
August 5, 1873.

Agreeably to the above recommendation of the
Interior, it is hereby ordered that the land
therein described be restored to the public do-
main.

From Ures, Sonora, we learn that Indian
raids are becoming more frequent and de-
structive. A correspondent says that the
people have been pushed to the very verge
of endurance by Apaches from the reser-
vations in Arizona and New Mexico, who rob
and murder at their will, and that they have
applied to their Government for additional
arms with which to protect themselves.
From the adjacent districts reports of out-
rages are constant occurrences, and, in each
case, where an Indian, a blanket, or other of
his effects is captured, there is a U. S. or
some other evidence of his being in the care
of our Government. The Mexican people
are fast losing faith in the honesty of Uncle
Sam, in the management of his Indian Af-
fairs.

Four hundred Russian emigrants sailed
from Liverpool on the 6th inst., bound for
America. Emigration from that quarter is
steadily increasing.

Salt River Valley.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ARIZONA MINER.]
PHOENIX, Maricopa County, Arizona,
August 22d, 1873.

The first three days of the week were some-
what warmer than usual. On Sunday there
was thunder and lightning and the appear-
ance of rain in the mountains, but none fell
in the valley. On Tuesday evening we had a
big blow, and a smart shower in the night
that laid the dust. The lower portion of the
valley received a good wetting. Yesterday,
(Thursday) about noon it blew up a sand
storm, followed by a very heavy shower for a
short time, with the appearance of a great
deal of rain in the mountains. It continued
cloudy with slight sprinkles of rain the re-
mainder of the day and during the night.
To-day the dust is laid completely, the sky is
covered with light, fleecy clouds and the air
is cool and pleasant.

MILL OF W. B. HELLINGS & CO.
Saturday last, on a visit to East Phoenix, I
took a peep at the mill of W. B. Helling &
Co., which, under the supervision of a mill-
wright, miller and engineer from San Fran-
cisco, has been thoroughly overhauled and
renovated, and now makes flour equal to the
best California. The wheat is first put into
hopper on the ground floor, from whence it
is conveyed to the smutting machine on the
third floor, where it is cleansed from all chaff,
dust and light grains, and then taken to the
sweating box, in which it remains for 24
hours, and where, after being dampened, it
sweats and becomes quite soft. It is then
conveyed to the smutting machine a second
time, where it undergoes a most thorough
cleansing process, and thence to the hopper
that feeds the stone. There are two sets of
stones, which are used one day each, alter-
nately, and each of which is picked and
cleaned twice a week. A new bolter has also
been added. The mill makes from 10,000
lbs. to 14,000 lbs. of flour per day. Two
trains had lately carried off loads of flour,
yet to me it appeared that there was still an
immense quantity on hand, in bright new
sacks. Three men were busily engaged in
adding to this quantity; one was filling up
the sacks from the flour box, one was weigh-
ing and branding, and one was piling and
carrying, while a fourth, in another room, was
kept busy with the bran and semolina.

A MINING PARTY.
J. W. Swilling, F. Morehouse and Wm.
Kilgore are preparing to go out into the
mountains to work on a very rich mine
which they discovered on their late prospect-
ing trip. It is reported on the streets that
this is an old claim, immensely rich, that had
formerly been worked, the laborers at which
are all supposed to have been killed by the
Apaches, as the tools which they used are
still there. This location is said to be in or
near Black Canon.

DETAILS FOR THE COURT.
1. Major J. H. Nelson, Paymaster.
2. Capt. M. P. Small, Com. of Subsistence.
3. Capt. A. H. Nickerson, 23d Infantry.
4. First Lieut. G. A. Goodale, 33d Infantry.
5. First Lieut. C. E. Eggen, 13th Infantry.
6. First Lieut. F. L. Dodge, 33d Infantry.
7. Second Lieut. W. S. Schuyler, 5th Cavalry.
8. Second Lieut. O. L. Wetling, 33d Infantry.
Second Lieut. John G. Bourke, Third Cavalry.
Judge Advocate.

No other officers than those named, can be
assembled without manifest injury to the service.
In the event of the absence of any officer named
in this order, the Court will, nevertheless, organ-
ize and proceed with the business before it, pro-
vided the number present be not less than the
minimum prescribed by law.

The Court will sit without regard to hours.
3. Hospital Steward Mauritz Ten Brink is here-
by relieved from duty at Camp Bowie, A. T., and
will report to the commanding officer Camp
Apache, A. T., for field duty.

Hospital Steward C. L. Nichols will report with-
out delay to the commanding officer Camp Bowie,
A. T., for duty at that post.

The Quartermaster's department will furnish
the necessary transportation.

By command of Brevet Major-General Crook:
A. H. Nickerson,
Captain Twenty-third Infantry,
A. D. C. and A. A. General.

Hon. David A. Wells, in a recent address
in England, sums up the result of ten years
of "protection to American industry" as fol-
lows: "With every possible advantage in its
favor, it has swept the commerce of the
United States from the ocean, destroyed the
export trade in respect to nearly all the man-
ufactured products, harassed and vexed the
entire mercantile community, impoverished
the agriculturist, unequally affected the dis-
tribution of wealth, and by increasing the
cost of all the tools and implements of pro-
duction, imposed a tax on the whole nation so
grievous that its further continuance has be-
come almost a matter of impossibility."

A MINING DECISION.—The Secretary of
the Interior recently rendered a decision,
of which the following is the substance:
"The Secretary of the Interior has decided
in the case of the Eureka Mining Company,
that the sixty days allowed for filing adverse
claims includes both the first and the last
days. This decision has the effect of ruling
out the claims of squatters to lands located
by the company."

The Eureka mine referred to is located in
Tintic district, Utah Territory. It appears
the Eureka had made application for a United
States Patent, and on the last day of
publication, after office hours, several adverse
claims were filed, which are declared null
and void by the decision of the Secretary of
the Interior. As stated in the above ex-
tract, "the sixty days allowed for filing ad-
verse claims includes both the first and the
last days of publication." This is a matter
of some importance to all mining companies
throughout the country.—(Inyo (Cal.) Inde-
pendent.)

The total of internal revenue receipts for
the month of July was \$8,820,000.

Prof. Wise has fully determined upon an
attempt to cross the Atlantic in a balloon.
He has in course of construction one monster
balloon, 160 feet in height, and another one
40 feet in height, which he proposes to take
along with him.

A TRIBUTE
To the Brave Men Who Fell in the Lava
Beds.

(An—"Shadows on the Wall")
Hark! to that sorrowing bitter moan
That rises on the gale,
From that grief-stricken cottage home
In yonder lonely vale:
Tis the horrors of the Lava Bed,
That curdles like Sargasso's foam
The fatal news has quickly spread,
And orphan's tears do flow,
How did those gallant officers
Behold their noblest foe?
Be it mine to sing the requiem
Of the brave enlisted men.

The laurel wreath, the victor's crown,
To them has been denied;
Unmolested though their fair renown—
Unconquered though they died.
By hidden foes encompassed round
Each man could read his fate;
"Twas death to keep that fatal ground,
Dissonant to retreat.
From rocks and rents fierce volleys pour;
By hidden foes encompassed round
Till stricken down in crimson gore—
Those brave enlisted men.

A smile upon o'er each manly face,
No craven hearts were there;
In death there could be no disgrace,
Sublime was their despair.
Be thine our heroes' song,
"From here we shall not go;
"Without a sigh, boys, here we'll die,
"Our faces turned to the foe."
No timorous fear, no boasting cheer,
No flinching from the foe;
All died like martyrs, void of fear,
Those brave enlisted men.

Such facts, revealed in bold relief,
Give glory to the dead,
And prove that soldiers, like their chief,
Know bravely how to die.
No sculptured column does arise
To commemorate their name;
Their last sad muster roll supplies
Their only scroll of fame—
How each one there resigned his breath
In that volcanic glee;
To save their honor, welcomed death,
Those brave enlisted men.
W. JERVIS, Battery D, 4th Artillery,
SITKA (Alaska), July 4th, 1873.

Late Military Orders.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,
PRESCOTT, August 18, 1873.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68.
The court of inquiry instituted by virtue of
Special Order No. 66, current series, from these
Headquarters, and of which Surgeon E. I. Baily
is president, having reported that: "Captain
Thomas Byrne, Twelfth Infantry, commanding
Camp Bowie, Springs, A. T., has not exercised
due control over matters not belonging to his
office, in the matter of the management and care
of the Huasteca Indians, nor has he exceeded his
proper authority or interfered with the agents of
the Indian department in the legitimate discharge
of their duties," and "that Captain Byrne's course
in watching the issues to Indians and reporting
any fraud was only in conformity with law, regu-
lation and special instructions, but was necessary
and entirely proper," and "that in all matters
pertaining to the government and care of the
Huasteca Indians he has shown a thorough inter-
est in their welfare, and his desire to strictly fol-
low his instructions, to the extent that a sincere
and permanent peace be guaranteed, which condition
of harmony appears to have been threatened," and
"that Captain Byrne has great control and author-
ity over the Huasteca Indians, which has been
gained by him, by his honesty, kindness and jus-
tice toward them, and that they look up to him
for counsel, advice and protection and depend
upon him with great faith."

It is hereby ordered that no further proceed-
ings be had in the matter, Captain Byrne's course
during his entire administration of the affairs of
his post having been fully vindicated and justified.
The Court of Inquiry, of which Surgeon E. I.
Baily is President, is hereby dissolved.

A General Court Martial is hereby consti-
tuted to assemble at Fort Whipple, A. T., at 10
o'clock, a. m., Wednesday, the 3d of September
proximo, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for
the trial of such persons as may be properly
brought before it.

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export trade in respect to nearly all the man-
ufactured products, harassed and vexed the
entire mercantile community, impoverished
the agriculturist, unequally affected the dis-
tribution of wealth, and by increasing the
cost of all the tools and implements of pro-
duction, imposed a tax on the whole nation so
grievous that its further continuance has be-
come almost a matter of impossibility."

A MINING DECISION.—The Secretary of
the Interior recently rendered a decision,
of which the following is the substance:
"The Secretary of the Interior has decided
in the case of the Eureka Mining Company,
that the sixty days allowed for filing adverse
claims includes both the first and the last
days. This decision has the effect of ruling
out the claims of squatters to lands located
by the company."

The Eureka mine referred to is located in
Tintic district, Utah Territory. It appears
the Eureka had made application for a United
States Patent, and on the last day of
publication, after office hours, several adverse
claims were filed, which are declared null
and void by the decision of the Secretary of
the Interior. As stated in the above ex-
tract, "the sixty days allowed for filing ad-
verse claims includes both the first and the
last days of publication." This is a matter
of some importance to all mining companies
throughout the country.—(Inyo (Cal.) Inde-
pendent.)

Business & Professional Cards.

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,
Tucson, Arizona.
Will practice his profession in all the Courts of the Territory

H. H. CARTER, JR. H. H. CARTER, JR.
H. H. CARTER & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
Prescott, Yavapai County, Arizona.
Will attend to business in all the courts of the Territory

J. P. HARGRAVE,
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Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

JOHN HOWARD,
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JOHN A. RUSH,
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Will strictly attend to all business entrusted to him, in the
several Courts of Record in the Territory.
Prompt attention given to Collections.

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Will practice in all the Courts of Arizona, and in the
Supreme Court of the United States.

O. H. CASE,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
and
United States Deputy Surveyor.
Prescott, Arizona.

J. N. McCANDLESS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Side of Plaza, Prescott.

HENRY W. FLEURY,
PROBATE JUDGE,
Justice of the Peace and Notary Public.